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CAPACITY-BUILDING

Submissions from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Note by the secretariat

1. At its fifth session, the Conference of the Parties, by its decision 10/CP.5, invited Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to elaborate their specific needs and priorities for capacity-building, by 1 March 2000 (FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1).

2. The secretariat has received five such submissions,[1] which are reproduced as received, in the attached annex.

[1] In order to make these submissions available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, these contributions have been reformatted. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: BOLIVIA

PROPUESTA DEL GOBIERNO DE BOLIVIA CON RELACION A LA FORMACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES NACIONALES DE LOS PAISES NO - ANEXO I (Decisión 10/CP.5)

Al igual que la mayoría de los países en vías de desarrollo, Bolivia se ve limitada de poder cumplir con los compromisos dimanantes de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático y de aquellos que puedan surgir del Protocolo de Kioto, especialmente en cuanto a las reglas que se instauren para la puesta en marcha de los diferentes mecanismos del Protocolo.

La COP5 ha sido muy clara al establecer las diferencias tecnológicas, científicas y de recursos humanos y financieros, entre el norte y el sur. Muy difícilmente los países en vías de desarrollo pueden acceder a información científica de base por la falta de infraestructura, lo que impide en la mayoría de los casos desarrollar Comunicaciones Nacionales completas y altamente fiables, más allá de las incertidumbres que se plantean en las metodologías recomendadas.

Es importante que los países No - Anexo I reciban el apoyo necesario para potenciar sus capacidades nacionales institucionales, de infraestructura científica y de recursos humanos. La mayoría de los estudios sobre evaluaciones de escenarios climáticos se basan en modelos globales que en algunos casos no reflejan el verdadero impacto regional o local que podría significar el cambio climático en los países en vías desarrollo, ni que decir del grado de vulnerabilidad al que están sometidos cuando la inexistencia de recursos para opciones de adaptación es cada vez más evidente.

Bolivia, en ese contexto, es un país altamente vulnerable. Siete de los nueve efectos de vulnerabilidad descritos en el párrafo 8 del Artículo 4 de la Convención afectan a Bolivia, por lo que merece una atención importante en materia de formación de capacidades.

En materia de Capacidades Nacionales Institucionales es de vital importancia implementar y mejorar los sistemas de observación sistemática, Bolivia carece de sistemas remotos que le permitan evaluar en tiempo real los efectos de la deforestación, la quema de bosques, incendios forestales y análisis de previsiones de clima de última generación.

También requiere contar con recursos para garantizar un equipo de trabajo de alto nivel que garantice la capacidad negociadora en los eventos internacionales como la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático y el Protocolo de Kioto, fortalecer el proceso de consolidación de su Programa Nacional de Cambio Climático y del funcionamiento del Consejo Interinstitucional del Cambio Climático.

Más allá de proyectos de plazo determinado, como es el caso del positivo apoyo generado por el GEF en lo referente a las Actividades Habilitadoras en Cambio Climático, es necesario pensar en implementar y financiar procesos de largo plazo que permitan a los países hacer un seguimiento continuo a la Convención del Clima como al Protocolo de Kioto.

Es necesario también contar con el respaldo suficiente para desarrollar Planes Nacionales de Acción en los sectores que se ven influenciados por los impactos del Cambio Climático Global.

En el campo de la Investigación Científica, se requiere de apoyo decidido a las Universidades y Centros de Investigación que puedan disminuir las enormes brechas y debilidades existentes. Asimismo, se hace necesario un apoyo decidido por parte de las agencias multilaterales y bilaterales, para difundir a todo nivel, en la educación formal y no-formal, las causas y efectos del cambio climático.

Recursos y equipos nacionales conformados para la inventariación rutinaria de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero de origen antropogénico, análisis de Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación al cambio climático y estudios de Opciones de Mitigación, se hacen sumamente necesarios, así como para la preparación anual de sus Comunicaciones Nacionales.

El reto de los Mecanismos del Protocolo de Kioto, implica que los países como Bolivia cuenten con estructuras organizadas, técnicas e institucionales que aborden estos temas y permitan un juego igualitario de oportunidades entre todas las Partes No - Anexo I de la Convención.

Los esfuerzos de Bolivia de haber ratificado la Convención, haber desarrollado estudios nacionales, Planes Nacionales de Acción en torno al Cambio Climático, tener en preparación su primera Comunicación Nacional, haber conformado un ente interinstitucional con participación de representantes de la Sociedad Civil y del sector privado, y haber Ratificado el Protocolo de Kioto, merece el apoyo en la consolidación de sus estructuras con relación al cambio climático y en la formación de sus capacidades nacionales humanas e institucionales.

PAPER NO. 2: BRAZIL

Brazilian Submission
In Response to Decision 10/CP.5

Capacity-building in developing countries

Decision 10/CP.5 invites Parties not included in Annex I to elaborate their specific needs and priorities for capacity-building. In order to respond to this request, the Government of Brazil expresses hereby its points of view regarding an initial list of activities. The list, if completely undertaken, will increase the awareness and knowledge of experts and institutions involved in climate change issues in the country, as well as the awareness and knowledge of global warming by the public in general.

The views are expressed in a way that the chapeau for each item establishes the current context in Brazil and a specific list of capacity-building needs is described in a broader perspective, so that it can be applied, as appropriate, to other developing countries.

LIST OF CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS OF BRAZIL

1. Institutional capacity-building

Brazil has specific needs related to its institutional structure to cope with climate change issues. As the national focal point of the Convention and the institution in charge of the political and legal aspects of the UNFCCC, the Ministry of Foreign Relations is responsible for coordinating the different sectors of the Federal Government and civil society in defining the Brazilian positions in the negotiations under the Convention. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) has the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of the UNFCCC in the country, integrating the actions of several research institutions, state and private companies, industry associations, experts and consultants. The technical national focal point office in the MCT ensures and controls the quality of the work done and promotes exchange of views among the experts in co-related areas in order to evaluate and analyze it under different viewpoints.

With the objective of strengthening the national governmental bodies in charge of the Climate Change Convention in Brazil, it is recommended to:

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the national focal point to assess the political and legal aspects of the negotiations under the UNFCCC and to coordinate the participation of governmental agencies and the civil society in the meetings of the Convention;

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the technical national focal point to coordinate all actions for implementing the Climate Change Convention in the country and provide inputs to define the country's position at international fora;

Strengthen the capacity of the government to coordinate actions in the climate change area, which includes the participation of the governmental bodies responsible for the sectors of energy, transportation, industry, agriculture, forestry, waste treatment, environment, coastal zone management, water resources, health and education, promoting efforts aimed at enhancing and/or enabling proper analysis and exchange of views about sectoral policies, legal instruments and norms that contain relevant components for the mitigation of global climate change and adaptation of the country to its adverse impacts;

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the government to expand and consolidate climate change research and technology development, in order to foster the national scientific and technological basis relative to climate change;

Support the development and enhancement of scientific information and research on climate change issues relevant to the country and policy options as the basis for establishing a national policy for responding to climate change by means of strengthening the capacity of relevant and key national academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations.

2. Capacity-building under the Clean Development Mechanism

With a view to fulfilling the objective of Article 12.1 of the Kyoto Protocol ("to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development"), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is expected to provide technology transfer and financial resources for developing countries. Therefore, the operation of this mechanism must be carefully studied by the developing Parties. In order to fulfill this objective, it is necessary to:

Support the elaboration of studies about specific methodological and institutional aspects of the implementation of the CDM, including the kinds of admissible projects, the issue of project additionality, and establishment of project baselines; studies to evaluate national market opportunities for CDM projects, as well as regarding the definition of additional eligibility criteria, according to national strategies for sustainable development;

Promote the dissemination of the mechanism to the government and the various sectors of civil society;

Strengthen the capacity of the private sector to identify, formulate and design emission reduction projects, as well as monitor and certify emission reductions, in particular for those activities that can potentially contribute the most to achieving sustainable development. Such activities may include renewable energy supply, increased energy efficiency, and establishment of forests and reforestation in areas that have been degraded for many years;

Strengthen the capacity of the technical national focal point to analyze projects that result in emission reductions and that are considered eligible to the CDM and approve them, when appropriate.

3. Human resource development

Developing human resources is one of the major tasks involving climate change capacity-building, considering that climate change is a new area of study and there are few or none specialized courses in related fields in developing countries. In order to enhance human resource development, it is recommended to:Provide fellowships and scholarships for formal training at higher levels and specialized training in the country and abroad to build expertise on climate change;

Build capacity of government officials and business leaders in climate change issues in order to integrate climate change concerns into public and private strategic planning;

Promote national and international workshops and courses to exchange information on inventory preparation; on policy options for coping with climate change and on vulnerability assessment;

Promote academic and professional exchange on climate change issues among developed and developing countries and between developing countries, including training of experts;

Promote academic and professional exchange programmes oriented towards enhancing the understanding of the provisions of the Convention and the work of its Conference of the Parties and subsidiary bodies.

Support the enhancement of scientific, technological, technical and socioeconomic research regarding climate change and capacity building for systematic observation related to the climate system;

Facilitate the access to scientific and technical information about climate change and promote the exchange of information on successful international experiences in public policies and measures and technology, practices and processes development regarding emission reductions.

Promote workshops to increase the awareness of journalists on climate change issues and on the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol processes with the participation of national and international media experts involved in climate change issues.

4. Technology transfer

It is understood that the best way to contribute to the ultimate objective of the Convention is to foster the development and use of technologies that emit less greenhouse gases. In order to achieve this objective, developing countries must access and identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies that fit best their necessities, but first some constrains should be overcome and some activities are recommended, such as to:

- Identify and assess information on the best technologies, practices and processes available regarding improving efficiency while taking climate change concerns into consideration;

- Encourage national studies on clean technologies, using renewable energy sources, that could be successfully developed in the country or adapted to particular national circumstances, focusing, especially, on the country's natural resources advantages;

- Provide training in environmentally sound technologies and develop technological support programs for the private sector, with a view to enhance productivity while taking environmental concerns into account;

- Promote cooperation between developed and developing countries in the efforts to assist the development of technologies that are relevant to developing countries taking into account the specific needs as well as the regional and cultural diversity of these countries.

- Strengthen and build upon the capacity that is available in existing key institutions that render services to the industry in general, as industry unions and associations, institutes aimed at providing technical training for industrial workers, so that they can provide information and disseminate technical knowledge on the climate change issue and

technologies to cope with it and to increase the participation of the private sector in scientific and technological research and development;

- Train high and medium-level industry managers to evaluate and identify opportunities for increasing energy efficiency and improving management strategies;

- Provide support for professionals from developing countries to visit industries in developed countries that have successfully implemented energy efficiency programs and can share successful management experiences;

- Promote international seminars and workshops to present/demonstrate successful energy efficiency and management experiences in developed and developing countries, in particular best practices and best technologies deployment.

5. National communications

The elaboration of the National Communication is a major task for all the Parties to the Convention and, in special, to developing countries because of their overriding priorities of social and economic development and poverty eradication. However, considering that necessarily limited financial resources are allocated to its preparation, many difficulties have to be overcome on account of its pioneer character and the lack of institutional and human capacities in developing countries to this endeavor and therefore some activities are needed, such as to:

- Support the development of local emission factors, by means of a specific research policy to improve greenhouse gas emission assessments and to better reflect national circumstances, particularly in the agriculture, land-use change and forestry, waste management and transportation sectors, as well as in inventorying methane fugitive emissions and emissions from aviation;

- Support the development of models and other tools to better estimate activity data and gathering information for relevant sectors where information is needed or the quality of available data is poor;

- Support the development of country-driven methodologies to estimate emissions for relevant sectors where methodologies have not been developed yet by IPCC and information is required;

- Support the development of studies on vulnerability assessment, such as the adverse effects of climate change on the energy sector, in particular the electricity sector and energy demand, given the predominance of hydroelectric power generation in Brazil, on coastal zones, on the effects of climate change on human health, especially with regard to the potential transmission of diseases such as malaria, dengue, and yellow fever, and agroindustry;

- Provide assistance and an information center/homepage to help developing countries in solving issues that arise from the use of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories methodology.

- Promote information exchange among related sectors of develop and developing countries, by means of workshops and seminars, to discuss the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories methodology and compare them to national methodologies, with the main objective of improving and refining the methodologies for emissions estimation in each sector;

- Promote the exchange of information among developing countries with the same emission profiles and establish a forum for them to discuss their methodologies, building upon the experience of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention established in accordance with Decision 8/CP5.

6. Adaptation

Adaptation options will follow development of better vulnerability assessment in developing countries that are still in a very incipient stage because of the lack of modeling capacity to better forecast climate change impacts at a regional and local level. Nevertheless some activities aiming at capacity building in specific areas can be recommended to:

- Support the development of studies on adaptation options to the impacts of climate change in order to mitigate the vulnerability of the population who live on arid and semi-arid lands in developing countries and to promote more efficient management and conservation of existing water supplies and infrastructure;

- Support the development of studies on extreme weather events in orde: to detect changes in the intensity and seasonal and geographical distribution of common weather hazards, such as floods and droughts, with a view to strengthening adaptive capa.ity.

- Support and assist the development of climate projection models to understand and study climate changes and prepare possible future scenarios with different concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, analyzing related impacts on the country and overall region. Such effort promotes capacity building of experts and key institutions and universities to work with general circulation models. It also contributes to establishing partnerships with international institutions so that data can be made available to the region and applied to existing regional climate models, and long-term analyses (100 years) can be made with the use of supercomputers.

7. Public awareness

In order to facilitate the integration of all the experts and institutions involved in the elaboration of the National Communication, a home page for climate change was created on the Internet on the site of the technical national focal point. It is intended as a forum for the integration of specialists from

different sectors who can follow and contribute to the work, as well as creating a space for the broader society in the discussion of an issue that is fundamentally connected to their own quality of life. Moreover, for raising awareness on climate change issues in the country, the text of the Climate Change Convention and of the Kyoto Protocol have been published in the country's national language - Portuguese. Relevant information material related to climate change, e.g. IPCC reports, are also being translated to the national language. In order to assist and enhance this initial effort it is recommended to:

- Maintain, expand, and update the climate change homepage with all the relevant information on the climate change issue, in particular on the Convention and IPCC processes as well as on all steps taken in the country to implement the Convention in order to stimulate debate and to allow transparency and broad participation in all decisions taken;

- Promote and cooperate in the development of a climate change data bank on the Internet, with information on emission inventories and the steps taken to implement the Convention in the country;

- Promote and cooperate in the development and exchange with other Parties of public awareness material translated into national language on climate change and its effects and publish in the country, in particular, relevant technical studies by IPCC and all relevant information on the Convention process;

- Strengthen relevant and key partnerships with NGOs, private and governmental education institutions to promote and cooperate in preparing and publishing public awareness materials, such as books, booklets, leaflets, CD-ROM, as well as cartoons, games, slides and supporting material for teaching activities, focusing, as appropriate, on specific target audiences: business leaders, government officials, and school teachers and students;

- Promote and cooperate in the development and production of educative videos on the climate change issue and how the country is responding to its threats;

- Publish press releases and promote electronically interviews on global warming issues with national experts and government officials in the country;

- Strengthen existing awareness programs that are already being successfully implemented in the country, such as programs for improving energy efficiency in the production and consumption of electricity and for the rational use of oil and natural gas derivatives;

- Promote an awareness raising campaign involving industry representative associations on the importance of mitigating climate change and disseminate the Convention and developing country's commitments under it;

- Disseminate scientific and technical studies carried out by national as well as international experts and institutions, in a way that can be easily understood by the general public.

8. Coordination and cooperation

As mentioned before, the country's structure to cope with climate change issues comprises many different sectors, research institutions, public and private companies, industry associations, experts and consultants, the works of which are coordinated by the technical national focal point. There are different needs of coordination and cooperation among these actors, not only for exchanging information directly or electronically, but also for promoting public debates in order to improve knowledge and exchange of views. Facing this, it is recommended to:

- Strengthen the networking capacity to establish new and improve existing partnerships with academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations, public and private companies, and industry associations, experts and consultants, as well as the industry to enhance their capacity to respond to the demands of society in relation to climate change and sustainable development;

- Promote the necessary interaction among the strategic sectors, representative bodies of the civil society, governmental and private bodies so that climate change considerations can be taken into account in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions.

9. Improved decision-making

The Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change, created in July 1999, is the designated national authority responsible for the necessary coordination and articulation to implement Brazil's commitments under the UNFCCC. In addition, it will provide subsidies for the government's position at international negotiations, define criteria for eligible CDM projects, among other tasks, and promote articulation with relevant civil society representatives. The technical national focal point works as the Commission's Executive Secretariat and so, the designated authority benefits from all the experience accumulated by the technical national focal point office. To improved decision-making, it is recommended to:

- Strengthen the capacity building of government officials and business leaders of relevant sectors by providing access to the latest technical information on climate change and ways to discuss such technical information and access to scientific researches and studies on policy options carried out in the country;

- Promote the participation of representatives of all relevant sectors, experts, and environmental NGOs in the meetings, workshops, and fora related to climate change;

- Strengthen the permanent linkage between policy makers and the technical information processed by the technical national focal point to allow the most rational decision framework related to climate change.

PAPER NO. 3: SAMOA
(ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES)

Introduction

This submission is made by Samoa on behalf of members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). It refers to the decision taken at the 5th Conference of the Parties on capacity building (10/CP.5).

The purpose of this submission is to assist the Secretariat in its efforts to prepare work on a capacity building work plan, and especially in accordance with paragraphs 1(d), 2 and 5 of that decision.

Background

The small island developing States that are members of AOSIS (which now comprises 43 countries) have struggled with the complex negotiations on climate change since the beginning of the negotiations. Against all odds, and faced with great capacity deficits, AOSIS had sought over the past several years:

- unified, principled and consistent positions expressed through written submissions and active participation in the negotiations;

- specific initiatives and proposals (including the draft AOSIS protocol) aimed at giving momentum and direction to the negotiations; and

- constructive participation and leadership through positions on the Convention Bureau, and in the chairing and co-ordination of various negotiating groups.

Through its active participation AOSIS had sought to make clear and effective contributions at key stages in the development of the Convention, the negotiation of the Protocol and, over the past two years, the elaboration of rules for the operation of the Protocol.

The next stage of negotiations, the completion of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, will be the most technically detailed, politically important, and logistically compressed thus far. Over the next several months, detailed rules will have to be agreed on the most complex aspects of the Protocol, including:

- the design of the clean development mechanism, emissions trading, and joint implementation;

- the design of a compliance system;

- the accounting methodologies for land use and land use change and forestry activities; and

- the treatment of marine and aircraft bunker fuels.

AOSIS will continue to contribute actively and constructively especially, in context, with the support of the international community and donor countries and agencies. Assistance is required in a myriad of different areas, and capacity building is perhaps the most obvious starting point. The FCCC Secretariat is therefore requested to bear in mind the specific concerns of the AOSIS countries when its capacity building plans are further developed.

The need for capacity building for AOSIS delegations

AOSIS delegations are small, and the membership of these delegations often changes from UNFCCC meeting to meeting. The continuity and consistency of AOSIS positions has been facilitated through the office of its Chairman and the hard work of key, senior AOSIS officials who have managed to remain involved in the process. AOSIS leadership has worked with regional organisations (such as the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the University of West Indies), as well as non-governmental organisations (the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)) to develop briefing materials, to co-ordinate group submissions and to hold occasional workshops for participants. These efforts have been essential in maintaining the consistency and continuity of the voice of small island States.

AOSIS's continuing and effective participation in the climate change process in general, and specifically between now and COP-6 is, however, under threat. This threat derives, in part from a chronic lack of resources that are needed to bring together AOSIS's wide flung membership, both inter-sessionally and to the official workshops and negotiating sessions. The threat also derives in part, from the very nature of AOSIS participation, which has involved senior AOSIS delegations in additional responsibilities in the Bureau, and in the chairing and co-ordination of negotiating groups. Other experienced AOSIS delegates have been recruited away from their Governments to serve in intergovernmental and regional organisations. While these delegates continue to serve the group in a variety of capacities, their voices from the negotiating floor have been effectively silenced.

There is an immediate need to fill these gaps and to build the capacity of a new generation of AOSIS representatives to participate fully and actively in negotiations.

The need for capacity building in AOSIS capitals

The situation in AOSIS capitals closely reflects the difficulties that AOSIS delegations experience at the international levels. Very often the staff at the relevant Ministries or agencies are over-burdened with other environmental or international responsibilities. In addition, a study undertaken by SPREP has shown that there has been tremendous pressure to downsize the domestic institutions responsible for environment issues. It has only been through external assistance that countries have been able to maintain and expand their environment units. For example, between 1990 and 1995, Kiribati went from a single person environment unit to a two-person unit, because of funds received through the GEF for biodiversity and climate change

work. Without that support the unit could possibly have become downsized and the original single person working may have been retired. Similar situations have been documented in other small island developing States (SIDS).

It is clear that the Governments of SIDS have a commitment to promoting sustainable development and in fulfilling their obligations under international conventions such as the FCCC. It is against this ideal that Governments have to match their existing budget capacities, and it is clear that international assistance can play a major role in facilitating the appropriate management structures in the environment units of the SIDS.

Initial national communications

Those SIDS that have already submitted their initial national communications have noted a number of areas in which capacity building is required. The Secretariat should be able to utilise some of that information in their coverage of the issue. However, as AOSIS was actively involved in the drafting of decision 10/CP.5 and especially its Annex, it is unlikely that there would be much to add to the list as a result of information found in these initial national communications.

The list of capacity building needs of developing countries that is contained in the Annex does indeed cover most of the concerns of the AOSIS membership. However, there may be certain nuances that make the concerns of the SIDS somewhat different. For example, under national communications, vulnerability assessment is mentioned. Many SIDS have completed this work in the preliminary phase required for the national communication. Thus the next step is to link those findings with the requirements for adaptation of that particular country. Hence there are some areas in the Annex that are closely inter-linked and require a step by step approach.

A similar link can be found between the sections on institutional capacity building and human resource development. While the domestic institutions clearly need strengthening in many cases, countries also need to build up a pool from which to recruit future experts. Moreover, there may be a need for temporary expertise while staff is away on training programs. For countries with very small administrations such considerations become very important when decisions are made on capacity building and training of personnel.

Existing capacity building initiatives

There have been a number of relevant capacity-building efforts in SIDS that are worth noting for the present discussion. The two major regional programs aimed at assisting the Caribbean (CPACC) and the Pacific (PICCAP) SIDS in developing their national communications are well known. These have both included major capacity-building components. The same can be said for the Mauritius climate change program as well as for the Maldives. In addition it is worth mentioning the assistance rendered to many SIDS in their preparations to the Rio and Barbados Conferences. Whether the SIDS were able to retain much of that capacity is not known and it may be a useful exercise to look into the lessons of those past efforts.

Planning ahead

The Chairman of AOSIS has approached the Small Island Developing States Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for assistance in securing a more programmatic approach to assistance to SIDS. As was highlighted by the 22nd Special Session of the UN General Assembly there is a need to improve co-ordination of efforts within the UN system and to build on assistance from donors. As climate change was placed as one of the priorities for the SIDS, it was decided to embark on a series of consultations within AOSIS on capacity building needs as well as possible future actions in areas such as adaptation.

With this perspective in mind, the SIDS Branch in co-operation with AOSIS is organising a roundtable meeting on capacity building for climate change (negotiations, management and strategy), to be held in Samoa in August 2000. The agenda will be closely based on the agenda of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties at its upcoming 6th session. Priority will be given to six key areas as identified by the Chairman of AOSIS, in consultation with senior negotiators of AOSIS. These areas are:

1) adaptation to climate change;
2) the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms (in particular the clean development mechanism);
3) recent scientific findings (including on the issue of carbon sequestration and land-use change);
4) capacity-building and training, public education and awareness;
5) national communications and tasks for the country teams involved; and
6) compliance and related legal provisions (including their implications to domestic institutions).

In addition, for topics that are covered by both the SBSTA (scientific and technical) and by the SBI (implementation and political), there will be an opportunity to address the issues from both these angles.

These priority areas will be discussed from the perspective of the negotiations and how different Parties or groups are approaching the issue. There will also be a discussion on how aspects arising from the negotiations and from the Convention will require domestic management and administration structures. The output will therefore be of dual usage, both to assist with the UNFCCC negotiations, and also to assist with domestic environmental management structures. In addition it is expected that the participants themselves will benefit from the roundtable discussions.

The roundtable discussion in August will be preceded by further consultations on the agenda and on the output. It is possible that items will be added and that the desired output will be modified. It will most certainly be relevant to the UNFCCC Secretariat work on a capacity building plan under the Convention.

While AOSIS has not completed its internal discussion, an important suggestion for the process is that for the SIDS the approach often requires a regional perspective. Both CPACC and

PICCAP have exemplified this. However, there may be instances where experiences from these regions can be shared with other regions, therefore avoiding unnecessary duplication. AOSIS believes that there is an important role for the SIDS Branch to assist with co-ordination and advice on available services, and also counts on the support of the FCCC Secretariat in this regard.

AOSIS looks forward to further fruitful discussions with the UNFCCC Secretariat and urges the Secretariat to liase closely with the SIDS Branch on this issue. Furthermore, AOSIS would request that the UNFCCC Secretariat assist with the roundtable discussions referred to above.

In conclusion AOSIS would like to stress that capacity building for SIDS must be designed in close consultation with the SIDS themselves; it must respond to their particular needs; and it must be targeted at the appropriate levels and sizes of administrations. AOSIS appreciates the current efforts by various UN Agencies. However, it is of the view that many of these are being organised without proper consultations with SIDS. It should be noted in this connection that Agenda 21 and the UN Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, are predicated on the basis of the special and unique circumstances of SIDS. Thus a program aimed at the aggregate of developing countries may not be entirely appropriate for SIDS.

PAPER NO. 4: SRI LANKA

SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN SRI LANKA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNFCCC

1.0 Introduction

As a country with a low GHG emission level, Sri Lanka's attention so far on climate change related activities has been minimal. This can be attributed mainly to lack of expertise in the field, and lack of sufficient technological know how and other priorities in the country, such as the war. Sri Lanka needs capacity building in the two major areas of capacity building discussed extensively during the COP 5, namely capacity building for the implementation of the flexibility mechanisms (i.e., Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation and Emission Trading) and capacity building for the implementation of the Convention in general. In order to successfully contribute to the Kyoto mechanisms, Sri Lanka needs capacity building almost in every step towards the implementation of the UNFCCC.

2.0 Capacity building needs for the implementation of the flexibility mechanisms

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation are the potential flexibility mechanisms Sri Lanka can adopt. So far there is only one AIJ project implemented in Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka Rural Electrification Project using Photovoltaic Systems implemented under the AIJ Pilot Phase). CDM projects can be considered for power sector, and Forestry Sector. Currently 70% of electricity generation is from hydropower and 30% is produced thermally; But in future most of the electricity (around 50%) has been planned to be generated from coal. A suitable percentage of the existing open land in the Forestry Sector can be considered for reforestation under CDM. Likewise, investigation and analysis of the Sri Lanka's potential for CDM projects, and the country's contribution to the implementation of such projects need expertise and adequate capacity building.

In relation to CDM, we do not have enough capacity to formulate and design potential projects. Only a handful of expertise is available in the climate change field. Even in adopting CDM and AIJ, as a country we have to think of any possible emission leakages and after effects of such projects; Project proposals should be written appropriately, considering all these together. Sufficient training is lacking to develop such potential project proposals. Therefore capacity building is necessary in identifying, formulating and designing potential project proposals/reports, etc. Sri Lanka needs sufficient training in analyzing the cost-benefit and sustainability of the projects prior to making a final decision about the implementation and negotiating with developed countries. We also need capacity building in relation to project monitoring activities. Potential participation from the private sector and NGOs in climate change related activities in the country, especially the contribution towards CDM projects/AIJ needs to be investigated; and capacity building in those sectors is required.

For any CDM project to be implemented within the country, institutional strengthening including networking facilities has to be established for direct and easy linkage between the donor

agency/country and the implementation agency in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka needs adequate knowledge and capacity building in baseline determination, especially for the Forestry sector and Industrial sector. Sri Lanka lacks the capacity and technology to estimate accurate, dynamic baselines for each sector responsible for emitting carbon dioxide (CO_2) to the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide emissions from non point sources (such as households) have not been estimated and analyzed accurately.

Therefore, prior to introducing any CDM project in the country capacity building through adequate training programme/s in the above areas is essential; Training programme , workshops or seminars need to be conducted effectively by expertise in the Climate Change field (both local and foreign), with funding from potential donor agencies.

3.0 Capacity building needs for the implementation of the Convention in general

Sri Lanka has only a few experts in the field of Climate Change who can guide the enabling activities within the country for the implementation of the UNFCCC. Hence preparing the National Communication, National Action Plan and various required reports/submissions to the UNFCCC secretariat consumes more time and energy. More expertise has to be developed through specialized training by way of fellowships/scholarships, workshops, exchange programmes, etc.

3.1 Capacity building needs for the preparation of the National Communications

In preparing the National Communications, specially the National Green House Gas Inventory, data collection is not very accurate or sufficient due to low technological standard and the inadequacy of research work done in the field of Climate Change. In estimating GHG emissions Sri Lanka has followed the emission factors given with the guidelines by the IPCC, as we do not have sufficient facilities and capacity to estimate our own factors. Therefore proper training and capacity building are required in the important aspects of preparing the National Green House Gas Inventory.

When adaptation to climate change is concerned Sri Lanka lacks sufficient technical know-how in the vulnerability assessment, monitoring, and determining the most appropriate adaptation technologies, etc. Therefore capacity building in those areas are essential, for the better implementation of the UNFCCC.

3.2 Capacity building needs in research and adaptation technologies

Sri Lanka lacks sufficient facilities and researchers in the field of climate change. Support for conducting research and guide and train people in potential research areas is essential.

Capacity building is essential in studying the impacts of extreme weather events, and doing case studies. Capacity building in adopting Coastal Zone Management, establishing an Ocean Observation System and Forestry Monitoring System etc., is essential.

3.3 Capacity needs in Technology Transfer process

Sri Lanka has to identify the least costly energy saving technologies that can help fulfill the country's development needs. But prior to accept a new technology there should be adequate expertise/capacity within the country to analyze the pros and cons of adopting the new technology and wisely getting all relevant information to assure that the technology being transferred would help the country in reducing Green House Gases, as the same time achieving sustainable development. There should be capacity to identify the necessary equipment and other institutional strengthening, and analyzing any constraints for the new technology being transferred.

3.4 Other capacity building needs

In addition to the above, capacity building for strengthening the climate friendly policies/legislation is essential. Adequate capacity is necessary for integrating climate change policies into the national development plan.

Being a developing country, people in Sri Lanka have more priorities than the climate change issue; Most of them have no knowledge on the subject. Therefore people need be made more aware of the importance of the taking necessary adaptive measures towards climate change to safeguard the environment of the generations to come. Therefore financial support and capacity/expertise building is necessary to conduct awareness programmes/workshops for the general public.

4.0 Capacity building actions planned to be initiated by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment as the national focal point for the implementation of the UNFCCC

In order to meet the above mentioned capacity building requirements in the country, there is an urgent necessity for the establishment of a Climate Change Center (a Secretariat), that can coordinate the climate change related activities conducted in different major developmental sectors in the country. Sri Lanka has several major developmental sectors including the transport, power and industrial sectors in relation to GHG emissions. **We need to develop a National Climate Change Center with sectoral branches to coordinate the cross technical and informational capacity building essential for the National Secretariat and the branch centers.**

Therefore the Environmental Economics and Global Affairs Division of the Ministry of Forestry and Environment has already proposed (to the World Bank) to undertake a comprehensive capacity building programme for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Establishment of a Climate Change Secretariat within the Ministry with branch offices in different sectors will help achieving at least part of the above mentioned awareness and capacity building needs in the area of Climate Change. The Ministry wishes to seek financial assistance from the GEF or other donors. A comprehensive proposal will be developed for submission to the potential donors.

A consultant will be appointed to develop a project proposal for the establishment of the Climate Change Secretariat. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the consultant has been prepared and the vacancy for the post has been advertised.

PAPER NO. 5: UZBEKISTAN

PROPOSALS TO PLAN FOR FACILITATING CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Facilitating capacity-building by developing countries, in our opinion, is the main moment in the process of further implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Capacity-building must turn into the complex system, that allow to assessment the current and perspective needs of developing countries, correct the work programs on this direction, as well as to create the conditions for the efficient participation of Parties in the process of the Convention and ensuring well-focus of provided help. The produced frameworks of activity for capacity-building already contain many necessary elements and can be to form a base of work programs in this field.

To number of current national priorities in capacity-building we can to add the following:

- Identification of technological and methodological needs in different sectors of economy;
- Assessment of efficiency of technological measures for mitigation climate change, identification of barrier and ways of their getting over;
- Capacity-building for the assessment of technological need on reduction of greenhouse emission, including the development of the information base for technological needs of sectors, development of methods for the economical assessment of reduction greenhouse emission measures, assessment renewable energy resources;
- Identification of technological needs and capacity-building in order of assimilation of technologies;
- Development of possibilities for the participation in global observation networks with provision of methodological needs, including the monitoring of climate system;
- Development of national programs, directed on problems of climate change, consolidation of special endogenous knowledge in order to identification of need of technologies for adaptation;
- Capacity-building and capacity-development on preparation of the national communication and monitoring of emissions (inventory of greenhouse gases, vulnerability and adaptation).

One of the purposes of process of capacity-building can be the facilitate to developing countries for identifications and development of policy and methodologies of efficient participation in emission at trading. Efficiency of practical operation of flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol will be depend, in the considerable extent, from the level of the awareness of the problems on the most high political level. Information about potential models of trade emission systems and operation of emission trading systems can be the element to economic motivations of political decisions of the developing countries. So it will be desirable to undertaking the special consultations on the ministerial level on this questions. Market nature and originality of the procedures of mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol require more early connections national authorities to practical activity for prepare of the national experts and formation of corresponding national structures.

The programs of the prepare the national experts and determination of possible fields of their participation at technical activity for the production of terminology and development of methodological approaches will allow in timely adapt supposed guidelines to national conditions and hereunder assist the increase efficiency and effectiveness of the flexible mechanisms.

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